**Vocabulary:** **Inheritance**



**Vocabulary**

* Acquired trait – a trait that is not passed down from parents to their offspring.
	+ Examples of acquired traits include dyed hair, pierced ears, broken bones, and scars.
* Asexual reproduction – reproduction in which one parent produces offspring without fertilization of an egg cell.
	+ Offspring from asexual reproduction, called *clones*, are identical.
	+ Asexual reproduction is practiced by many single-celled organisms, some plants, and a few animals.
* Clone – an organism produced by asexual reproduction.
	+ Clones have the same genetic makeup as the parent.
* Codominant traits – traits that are both seen when they are present.
	+ For example, a chicken with black feathers and a chicken with white feathers could breed to produce offspring with both black and white feathers.
* Dominant trait – a trait that is always visible in offspring whenever it is present.
	+ When the dominant and recessive traits are both present, only the dominant trait can be seen.
* Inherit – receive, usually from parents or other family members.
* Offspring – a new living thing produced by one or two parents.
* Recessive trait – a trait that is not seen when the dominant trait is also present.
* Sexual reproduction – reproduction caused by the fertilization of an egg cell.
	+ Sexual reproduction is practiced by most plants and animals.
	+ Usually sexual reproduction involves two parents.
	+ *Self-pollination* is a special case of sexual reproduction in which a plant fertilizes its own egg cells.
* Trait – a characteristic of an organism.
	+ *Inherited traits* are passed down from parents to their offspring.
	+ Examples of inherited traits include skin color, eye color, hair, allergies, and many others.
	+ *Acquired traits* are not inherited.